

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
FORT WORTH DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VS.

CHRISTOPHER TURRENTINE

§  
§  
§  
§  
§  
§

NO. 4:12-CV-287-A  
(NO. 4:11-CR-153-A)

MEMORANDUM OPINION  
and  
ORDER

Came on to be considered the motion of movant, Christopher Turrentine, under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence. The government filed a response, and movant filed a reply. Having now considered all of the parties' filings, the entire record of this case, and applicable legal authorities, the court concludes that the motion should be denied.

I.

Background

On November 10, 2011, movant pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343. On February 24, 2012, the court sentenced movant to thirty-six months' imprisonment, followed by a three-year term of supervised release upon discharge from prison. On March 21, 2012, the court granted the motion to withdraw filed by movant's attorney, Edgar Mason

("Mason"). Movant filed a notice of appeal pro se, which he later withdrew with permission of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

## II.

### Grounds of the Motion

In the motion movant asserted two grounds of relief claiming that Mason provided ineffective assistance of counsel. Movant's first ground alleges that Mason was ineffective for withdrawing movant's objection to \$745,455.05 in restitution recommended in the presentence report. As his second ground movant contends that Mason was ineffective for withdrawing movant's objection to the two-level enhancement for use of "sophisticated means."

As the factual basis for ground one movant alleged that he only pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud, with a loss amount of less than \$200,000. However, following his guilty plea, the presentence report listed a total restitution amount of \$745,455.05, which movant contends erroneously included payments received from the University of Southern Mississippi ("USM").

Movant previously owned a company called ETS Development Group, Inc. Movant's company merged with a company known as BossDev to form ETS Development Group, LLC. After the merger, movant continued working for USM and instructed USM to pay him

directly, rather than paying ETS Development Group, LLC.

However, movant maintains that this conduct was permitted because of an apparent conflict between two documents signed September 23, 2006, during the merger: a non-competition agreement that prohibited movant from competing with ETS Development Group, LLC, and a Company Agreement, that stated no member would be prohibited or restricted from engaging in a competitive business. The Company Agreement also stated that it constituted the "entire agreement" between the parties, and that all prior agreements were no longer in effect. Because of this language in the Company Agreement, movant claims he believed that he had a right to personally continue servicing the USM account and receive payment accordingly. Movant contends that the majority of the \$745,455.05 restitution amount in the presentence report was comprised of payments received from USM.

Based on movant's contentions, Mason initially objected to the restitution calculation in the presentence report to the extent it exceeded \$200,000, claiming that the majority of the additional funds in that calculation were payments from USM. However, approximately ten days before the sentencing hearing, Mason withdrew the objection. Movant contends that Mason's withdrawal of the objection caused a fourteen-level increase in

his base sentence level and thus increased his sentence.

As the factual basis for his second claim, movant contends that his actions were comprised of merely servicing accounts without ETS Development Group, LLC's knowledge, and depositing payments for his work into his personal account. Although admitting he falsely told an employee of ETS Development Group, LLC, that an account had been closed in order to hide the fact that he received the money personally, he claims this lie, along with his other actions, did not rise to the level required for a sophisticated means enhancement. Although Mason originally objected to this enhancement, he eventually withdrew it, causing a two-level increase in movant's sentence level.

### III.

#### Treatment of § 2255

After conviction and exhaustion of any right to appeal, courts are entitled to presume that a defendant stands fairly and finally convicted. United States v. Frady, 456 U.S. 152, 164 (1982); United States v. Shaïd, 937 F.2d 228, 231-32 (5th Cir. 1991) (en banc). A defendant can challenge his conviction or sentence after it is presumed final only on issues of constitutional or jurisdictional magnitude and may not raise an issue for the first time on collateral review without showing

both "cause" for his procedural default and "actual prejudice" resulting from the errors. Shaid, 937 F.2d at 232. Section 2255 does not offer recourse to all who suffer trial errors, but is reserved for transgressions of constitutional rights and other narrow injuries that could not have been raised on direct appeal but, if condoned, would result in a complete miscarriage of justice. United States v. Capua, 656 F.2d 1033, 1037 (5th Cir. Unit A Sept. 21, 1981).

#### IV.

##### None of the Grounds Has Merit

###### A. Applicable Legal Standards

To prevail on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, movant must show that (1) counsel's performance fell below an objective standard of reasonableness and (2) there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceedings would have been different. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 688, 694 (1984).

Both prongs of the Strickland test must be met to demonstrate ineffective assistance; however, both prongs need not be considered if movant makes an insufficient showing as to one. Strickland, 466 U.S. at 687, 697. Judicial scrutiny of this type of claim must be highly deferential, and movant must overcome a

strong presumption that counsel's conduct falls within the wide range of reasonable professional assistance. Id. at 689. The court must make "every effort . . . to eliminate the distorting effects of hindsight, to reconstruct the circumstances of counsel's challenged conduct, and to evaluate the conduct from counsel's perspective at the time." Id. Counsel should be "strongly presumed to have rendered adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment." Id. at 690.

Here, movant is entitled to no relief based on the alleged ineffective assistance of counsel because he has failed to meet the standard set forth by Strickland.

B. Merits

Movant contends counsel was ineffective for withdrawing his objection to the \$745,455.05 restitution amount. This objection was meritless, and counsel is not ineffective for failing to make a frivolous objection. Emery v. Johnson, 139 F.3d 191, 198 (5th Cir. 1997).

The basis of the objection to the \$745,455.05 restitution amount was movant's contention that the Company Agreement overrode the non-compete agreement, thus allowing him to continue servicing USM and personally receiving payment for those

services. In withdrawing the objection, however, Mason indicated that he had discovered two documents that cast doubt on this contention. Attached to the government's response are the two documents: one titled "Secretary Certificate BOSSDev, Inc.," and a second titled "Consent in Lieu of a Joint Special Meeting of the Board of Directors and Sole Shareholder of BossDev, Inc." Both documents are signed September 23, 2006. The effect of both documents is to "ratify, approve, affirm and accept" certain documents, including both the non-competition agreement and the Company Agreement.

The documents call into question the viability of movant's objection because they could lead to the conclusion that the non-competition agreement remained in effect, a conclusion that eviscerated movant's claim that his actions were consistent with the parties' agreements. Even if movant continued to believe that his actions were authorized by the Company Agreement, the new documents at least raised a question about the validity of that belief. Continuing to pursue the objection, in light of the new information, could have jeopardized movant's credit for acceptance of responsibility and the downward departure granted by the court. The court is not willing in hindsight to consider counsel's decision improper. Counsel was not deficient for

withdrawing an objection that he believed no longer had merit.

Although movant now claims he did not intend to defraud ETS Development Group, LLC, by continuing his work for USM, this contention is belied by the record of his conduct pertaining to that account. Movant did not inform ETS Development Group, LLC, that he was continuing to work on the USM account. Movant never informed USM he was servicing the account in his individual capacity, but instead directed USM to make payments to ETS Development Group, LLC. However, movant opened an account in the name of ETS Development Group LLC, without the company's knowledge, deposited the money in the account, and used it for his own benefit. Such conduct is inconsistent with movant's after-the-fact, self-serving assertion that he had no intent to defraud ETS Development Group, LLC. Nor do movant's assertions detract from the conclusion that withdrawing the objection to restitution was a reasoned strategy on Mason's part.

Movant in his affidavit contends he pleaded guilty "under the pretense" that the restitution amount would be less than \$200,000, the amount offered by movant to settle the civil suit against him arising from the same conduct. This contention has no support in the record. The amount of \$200,000 is not



mentioned in the information nor in the factual resume.<sup>1</sup> The factual resume movant signed on October 14, 2011, stated that restitution "may include restitution arising from all relevant conduct, not limited to that arising from the offenses of conviction alone." Factual Resume at 2. During movant's arraignment hearing, the court informed movant that it could impose punishment that might disregard certain stipulated facts or take into accounts fact not mentioned in the stipulated facts. Arraignment Tr. at 8. The court also informed movant that by pleading guilty he would be required to make restitution "that would include all of your relevant conduct, not just the conduct described in the information." Id. at 21. Movant thus had ample warning that the court could look beyond the information and factual resume in determining the restitution amount.<sup>2</sup>

Mason also was not ineffective for withdrawing the objection to the enhancement for sophisticated means. The Guidelines provide for a two-level enhancement if an offense involves "sophisticated means." U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual §

---

<sup>1</sup>The factual resume includes under the heading "Penalty" a fine "not to exceed \$250,000." Movant does not contend he mistakenly thought the fine amount was the total restitution amount, nor could he, as restitution is clearly addressed in a separate paragraph of the factual resume.

<sup>2</sup>Movant submitted an affidavit wherein he complains about a number of issues pertaining to his case and to Mason. The court does not find anything in the affidavit as would support a conclusion that Mason rendered ineffective assistance of counsel.

2B1.1(b) (9) (C) (2009). Under the Guidelines,

'sophisticated means' means especially complex or especially intricate offense conduct pertaining to the execution or concealment of an offense. For example, in a telemarketing scheme, locating the main office of the scheme in one jurisdiction but locating soliciting operations in another jurisdiction ordinarily indicates sophisticated means. Conduct such as hiding assets or transactions, or both, through the use of fictitious entities, corporate shells, or offshore financial accounts also ordinarily indicates sophisticated means.

Id. at cmt. n.8 (B) (2009).

The presentence report described the conduct justifying the sophisticated means enhancement as follows:

32. **Specific Offense Characteristics:** In order to successfully execute his fraudulent scheme, the defendant checked the status of invoices with staff members; altered invoices to contain his borne address; instructed clients to send payments directly to him; instructed staff members to void invoices wherein payments had unknowingly been made; opened an authorized bank account with a name similar to the actually company's name; deposited the ill-gotten funds into his account or an account under his control; and, used the deposits for his own personal benefit, including investment in his horse racing business. The defendant's ongoing and repeated fraudulent scheme entailed a series of acts and steps ("layering") conducted to successfully execute the scheme and to avoid detection. Pursuant to USSG §2B1.1(b) (9) (C), increase by 2 offense levels if the offense otherwise involved sophisticated means.

Presentence Report at 9. The conduct described by the presentence report is consistent with that found by the Fifth

Circuit to warrant an enhancement for sophisticated means. See, e.g., United States v. Wright, 496 F.3d 371, 377-79 (5th Cir. 2007). Movant recognized this, acknowledging in his objection that the law was not in his favor and that he had no authority to support his position. As stated earlier, counsel is not deficient for failing to raise a frivolous objection. Emery, 139 F.3d at 198. Movant cites nothing in his motion as could lead to a conclusion that Mason rendered ineffective assistance for withdrawing his objection to the sophisticated means enhancement.

V.

ORDER

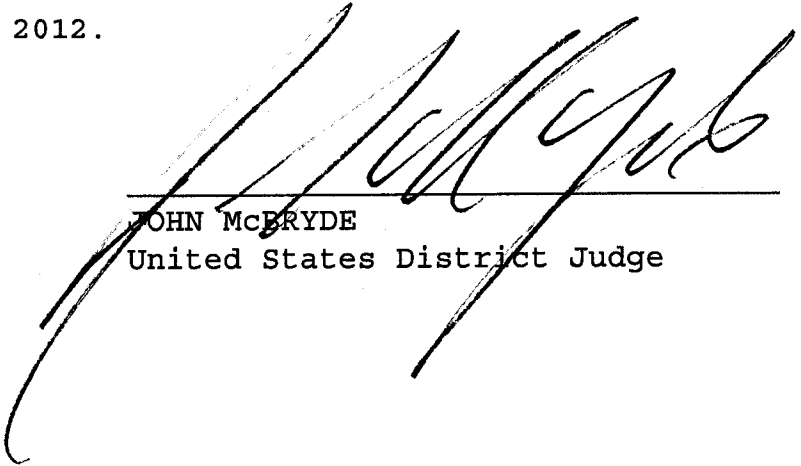
Therefore,

The court ORDERS that the motion of Christopher Turrentine to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 be, and is hereby, denied.

Pursuant to Rule 22(b) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings for the United States District Courts, and 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2), for the reasons discussed herein, the court further ORDERS that a certificate of appealability be, and is hereby,

denied, as movant has not made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.

SIGNED November 9, 2012.



JOHN MCBRYDE  
United States District Judge